SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1880.

A VOICE FROM GLASGOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GLASGOW, Nov. 4.

MATTERS municipal were wont at this season of the year to occupy a large measure of public attention, the election of town councillors and police commissioners throughout Scotland always being fixed to take place about the beginning of November. The system has now been almost universally adopted by the several municipalities of electing members for a three-years' service, an arrangement being made whereby one-third of the members retire each year. The advantage is obvious; an infusion of new blood may be secured, while the difficulty is avoided of having a governing body of which the members are all new to the position. But of late years a change in the personnel of any municipal body can with difficulty be attained. The electors generally seem to regard civic matters with complete apathy, a state of feeling which is in very few instances due to a confidence in the probity and efficiency of the municipal governors. The lack of interest in the elections has this year been most marked. In a number of important towns there has been no contest whatever, and in no case has there been any keen or determined struggle. In Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen the majority of the councillors who fell to retire were re-elected without opposition, and in only one or two wards in these towns were there contests. The only struggle in Glasgow was in the second, one of the East-end wards. In it there were two vacancies, Mr. James Martin retiring by rotation, while another representative of the ward voluntarily resigned. Anyone who has paid the slightest attention to the reports of the Glasgow Town Council must be aware that to a great measure it was through Mr. Martin that the meetings have become remarkable for disorderly and at times disgraceful scenes. Mr. Martin was nevertheless supposed to be so firmly enthroned in the favour of his constituents that his overthrow was impossible. He was the god of the illiterate and the idol of the unwashed. No matter how disreputable the client, Mr. Martin was ever ready to take up the cudgels on any occasion where he thought he saw a chance of throwing discredit on anyone in authority, and on several occasions he has made himself ridiculous by opening up matters which, in the interests of those whom he sought to serve, might with advantage have been allowed to rest. Mr. Martin, in response to the orthodox amount of pressure, consented to be nominated for re-election, and so confident was he that he brought forward his son as a candidate for the other vacancy. This was too much for the respectable section of the constituency, and Mr. J. R. Miller and a Mr. Ure were nominated in opposition to the two Martins. The result has been a great surprise, these two gentlemen being returned by a majority of several hundred votes, Martin father and son being left lamenting at the foot of the poll. All Glasgow men will realise the significance of this expression of opinion. It shows that the electors even of a Glasgow East-end ward realise that the functions of a councillor are not to obstruct and ridicule every proposition which does not emanate from himself.

The election of councillors of course settles the important question of who is to be Provost of the various municipalities. In Edinburgh there is to be no change, as Lord Provost Boyd is to be re-elected. In Aberdeen Provost Mitchell retires at this time, and his successor will in all likelihood be Mr. Peter Esslemont, warehouseman, a gentleman well fitted for the office. In Glasgow we occupy a most unusual position as regards the Provostship; we have no Lord Provost at present, and cannot elect one for some eight or ten days. The reason is that, by inadvertence, no nomination of candidates was made for one of the wards, and in consequence fresh days for nomination and election have been fixed; but until these have expired the election of the Lord Provost cannot be proceeded with. The successor of Mr. William Collins, who has occupied the civic chair for the past three years, will be Mr. John Ure, grain-merchant. Mr. Collins' reign has not been a brilliant one. His great amiability led him to endeavour to please everybody, with the inevitable result of displeasing all; and, moreover, he did not possess the faculty of controlling the tumultuous elements which displayed themselves in the Council. Mr. Ure will, it is expected, do honour to the position. He is a clear-headed, energetic business man, and if he overcome the want of geniality, which is a defect of his character, he will be the best Lord Provost which Glasgow has had for several years.

Technical exhibitions are in great favour in the city at present. A most successful exhibition of gas, electricity, and lighting appliances has just closed, and this week has been inaugurated a Cheap Art Exhibition of Local Industries. A Corporation galleries an in[illegible] ... The naval and military section is a very [illegible] illustration of the various types of [illegible] during the last three centuries, and show in a striking manner the immense strides which [illegible] have taken during recent years. The collection is so complete that comparison can be made between the Great Harry, a war-vessel built [illegible] 1514, which in her time was considered something marvellous as regards size and strength, and the Royal George, a fair specimen of the war-ship of the last century. The progress up to the formidable three-deckers and on to the iron-clads which have supplanted them can be clearly traced. With regard to steamers, there are models [illegible] form of construction, from the old-world [illegible] Comet down to the equally famous Livadia. The exhibition is really instructive, and in a community such as ours can hardly fail to be appreciated. The exhibition was formally opened on Monday last by the Earl of Ravensworth, president of the Institution of Naval Architects in London. In the course of his speech he paid high compliments to the Clyde ships, which he regarded as unsurpassed, if equalled, for beauty of form, strength, and perfection of workmanship and finish by ships built in any other part of the world. Mr. Geo. Anderson, M. P., indulged in a good deal of self-congratulatory talk, which, in view of the figures he quoted, was not inexcusable. He stated that in 1810 Glasgow owned twenty-four ships, with a tonnage of 1,956; in 1879 she had 11,083 ships, with a tonnage of 761,000; while the tonnage of vessels built on the Clyde during the past ten years had been no less than 2,127,616, which, calculated at £20 per ton, represented about 40 millions sterling coming to the basin of the Clyde.

Mr. W. P. Adam, M. P., the new Governor of Madras, has had a most cordial God-speed from [illegible] Liberals. His Edinburgh banquet, where [illegible] tative of three committees met to do him [illegible] was the wisest plan for such an occasion, [illegible] clumsy idea being that each one of the [illegible] an and Kinross, Fifeshire and Scottish [illegible] sociations should meet separately and show [illegible] recognition of the tact and ability of the late whip. The compliment did not ostensibly proceed [illegible] the Liberal party, but from his political [illegible] of the two counties; but if it had been [illegible] no one could have gainsaid the claims of [illegible] to such a testimonial. His talent for [illegible] on is no less than wonderful, since it en[illegible] to keep any hold at all upon such an [illegible] "combination of atoms" as the Liberal party was in the days when, as Lord Rosebery put [illegible] he laid his hand on the plough.

[illegible] students both of Edinburgh and Glasgow are [illegible] regarding their elections. In Edinburgh the [illegible] pretty fairly divided by two parties for two [illegible] Glasgow, however, the Independent Club [illegible] complicated matters as to seriously injure [illegible] tvatives with whom they mostly unite in [illegible] Ruskin. The nominations are over [illegible] the results will be known before I write to [illegible] literary and artistic talent of our Unve sity [illegible] been employed in the manufacturing of "squibs" [illegible] songs praising or reviling either party. Outside the walls the election excites almost no interest, but all around the college "quad" and grounds one hears nothing but inquiries regarding the chances of Liberals or Conservatives, Mr. Ruskin's plain language—not to use stronger words—having [illegible] the effect in curbing the political ardour of the [illegible] voters.

A new railway route is about to be opened up, which will be of interest when the tourist season again sets in. A company has been formed for the purpose of running a branch line from Crieff to Lochearnhead, the only communication at present being by coach along the banks of the lovely loch. The beauty of the present route is so great that a fair summer can hardly be expected to show large passenger returns on the new line, but its advantages [illegible] luggage-burdened sportsman will be plain [illegible]. The Callander and Obankly Company are [illegible] manage the traffic, and it is believed that the few obstacles which exist will soon be overcome and a commencement made with the work of the line. These obstacles consist of the opinions of a few landowners who—pardonably enough—prefer to keep their amenity of the ground unimpaired by the line. As I have said, however, the railway is likely to go on nevertheless.

Except Lord Deas, the deceased Lord Ormidale was the oldest of the Scotch judges. His death removes one of the authorities on jury cases, and one of the best known of Edinburgh men during his long life. The deceased judge, Robert Macfarlane, was born in Dumbartonshire in 1802, and has occupied his high office since 1862, when he became Lord Ordinary. He was one of the judges on registration appeal cases and on election petitions, and in connection with the latter position he was one of the chief witnesses before the election commissioners in 1875. Lord Ormidale's courteous bearing towards counsel and geniality of disposition made him generally popular, and his keen sense of humour, in which he assimilated to his friend, Lord Neaves, assisted in this regard. He was a Liberal in politics, but abstained from much action in public affairs. The cold which led to his last illness was caught while the late judge was engaged in trying the election petitions in Wigtown; pleurisy supervened, and finally proved fatal.

EL DORADO OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SOUTH WYNAAD, Nov. 23.

I FEAR you will think me somewhat dilatory in the work of a correspondent, but my excuse is, perhaps, the best which could be framed for such a fault. Before pronouncing on the probable prospects of Wynaad as a gold-producing country it was necessary first to see, and examine, for myself properties in various parts of the country, so as to form an opinion from general, and not merely local, observation. I have inspected altogether twelve estates, some very minutely, and all critically. I have not, however, visited every gold district of Wynaad, nor even all those of greatest public interest; and for this as well as certain other obvious reasons I shall in the following letter avoid, as much as possible, giving names of either persons or places.

A good deal of animus and scepticism has been shown in the criticism of the Indian gold movement. Outside Wynaad the Indian gold-fields are spoken of by some as a myth and a "hum," got up for an occasion; it has been rumoured that Australian quartz has been brought into the country with intent not the most honourable; it has been confidently stated that the people in the gold district do not believe in the affair; all kinds of hostile sayings have been current about it; and high officialdom, knowing nothing whatever about the matter, has consigned it to the limbo of all Indian rubbish. As a symptom of the wariness and care of some sections of the public, and their unwillingness to be duped, such opinions and statements may be regarded with satisfaction; but as expressions of fact their failure is evident to all who have a true knowledge of the matter. Those who visit Wynaad may be shown reefs of two to fourteen feet in width, having outcrops plainly indicated by large masses and boulders coursing in a line down the sides of hills. They can see fragments and boulders of quartz, of varying size and quality, scattered about in all directions. They can be shown numerous specimens gathered in the country containing specks and small pieces of fine gold. They can have sands and soils washed before their own eyes and yielding weighable gold. They can see places from which specimens have been sent to analysts of reputation, and they can see the written or printed certificates, showing sometimes the modest yield of two or four penny-weights to the ton, sometimes the brilliant averages of one hundred to eight hundred ounces. They can, in short, should they be in a mind to form a candid opinion, see sufficient to convince them that some of the districts in and adjacent to Wynaad have outward indications of mineral wealth such as should entitle them to compete favourably with other gold-fields of the world. They would, indeed, be satisfied that the suggestion of Indian gold-fields being a myth and a "hum" is pure nonsense.

As to the rumour concerning the importation of Australian quartz into Wynaad, I am at a loss to account for it. It may, indeed, have arisen from a distorted version of a trick, regarded here as a mere hoax, which was practised on Mr. Brough Smyth during his examination of the country. Some picked specimens were taken from Devala and carefully deposited on a property near Vellirymulla. That gentleman, however, was not to be deceived by fictitious appearances, as will be seen from his report on the matter. He says (page 459, supplement to the *Gazette of India*, Feb. 21, 1880): "On the slope of a hill towards a swampy flat, and not very far from the river, I was shown some pieces of quartz with gold visible in them—really good specimens—lying on the ground. I gathered all of those that I could see, and then sought for more; but no quartz similar in character to those showing gold was to be found. I then caused earth to be taken from the spot where the specimens had been lying, and had it washed; and not a particle of gold was to be discovered. Every care was taken to ascertain the facts connected with this rather remarkable occurrence of rich specimens lying exposed on a path daily trodden by persons employed on the estate; but nothing further was elicited than the fact that the specimens bore a great resemblance to those to be found at Wright's level, near Devala." A hoax of this kind, although there might have been tolerable certainty as to its miscarriage, was not by any means commendable. Still it is an isolated instance, and very different from the determined dishonesty hinted at in the rumour above mentioned.

With regard to the opinions held by the Wynaadians themselves, I have met with every shade, from the downright sceptical to the ultra-sanguine. The sceptics, however, are rare, and if questioned are invariably found to have no gold reefs on their own estates. The over-sanguine are far in the majority. And no wonder. They merely yield to a common weakness of humanity, the disposition to believe in what it is pleasant to believe. It is but natural that a land-owner, finding a lot of scattered quartz and large boulders distributed about his estate, should, with his somewhat imperfect acquaintance with the nature of a true reef, imagine, and then firmly believe, that his property contains veritable mineral wealth, and that he is about to rapidly make a fortune which will enable him to escape home from his tropical exile. But because the hopes of some are pitched decidedly too high, it is not to be inferred that all estates are of mediocre gold-producing capacity. I have seen estates which, with the steady remuneration of carefully-cultivated coffee and the more brilliant though more fluctuating profits of gold-mining, should give very respectable fortunes to all engaged in them. I have seen also other estates which without the advantage of coffee-cultivation, and handicapped in other ways, possess reefs of such excellence, that by careful working they should prove of great value.

One thing favourable to mining in Wynaad is the conformation of the country. In most districts where reefs have been discovered the hills rise at least 250 feet above the water-levels of their adjacent valleys, and in many places near the edge of the plateau they reach as much as 1,000 and 1,500 feet. For this reason pumping—one of the most expensive items in mining—will seldom be necessary at first, and in certain cases not at all. Moreover it will seldom be necessary to sink vertical shafts for other than ventilating purposes. The expenses of hauling mineral up vertical shafts opening on hilltops, and of wheeling it along horizontal levels opening out at the hillsides, often bear a proportion to each other of no less than six to one. So that the advantage of having mountainous country in which to mine is obvious.

Timber and water, as I mentioned in my last letter, are plentiful. It is not to be supposed, however, that they are distributed with universal regularity; some estates have both these commodities in abundance, and the value of these estates is naturally enhanced in consequence. Other estates have water without timber, or timber with but little water; and a few have very little of either. These latter—for mining purposes—are very seriously handicapped. Water is a *sine qua non* for mining operations. Wood for engineering purposes and for fuel can be purchased, and water as a motive power can be replaced by steam; but for stamping and washing a certain constant supply of water is an essential, and those properties which lack this, unless they contain very valuable reefs, and can afford to transport their ore to some distant stream, hold out little chance of success as mining estates.

The question of labour is of great importance. It is not enough to dispose of it by saying that "labour is cheap, from 4 to 5 annas a day." In the first place, the labour obtainable at that price is of very little value in mining; and in the second place, most of the labour is fluctuating. It is not indigenous, but has to be imported from Mysore and the coast. The labourers are exceedingly independent, and work only when they please. They come to Wynaad when it suits them, and having collected together a few rupees, return to their own countries, either to cultivate their land, or spend their money in idleness. For the commonest work connected with mining this cheap labour will serve, but for mining proper intelligent and skilled workmen will be required, and to these from 8 annas to as much as one rupee a day will have to be paid. To overcome the evils resulting from a fluctuating supply, if a higher rate of pay will not induce them to settle for longer periods in the country, then they must be bound to stay and work steadily during certain limited periods by contracts which will be less easily breakable than contracts usually are under the existing labour law. It has been feared by some planters that the price of labour generally will be raised by the increased demand for it resulting from mining enterprises. But this fear is needless, for the labour employed by the mining industry will be small as compared with that employed in the coffee-estates, and for the most part will not be of the same class. One company has disposed in a summary way of the whole labour difficulty by sending to China for 300 Chinamen. This, however, is a venture the success of which is by no means certain.

I have said, and I say it again, that there are estates in Wynaad which, so far as mere surface appearances indicate, give great promise as mining properties. There are others, however, which give but little promise. Nevertheless in judging from surface indications one can never arrive at certainties; indeed, in pronouncing on reefs at all it is as well to bear in mind that there is nothing so certain of them as uncertainty. The reef which shows so well at the surface may be found on deep sinking to run out suddenly; and on the other hand, the outcrop that shows itself as a short narrow strip of quartz at the surface may widen out underground into a large and valuable reef. I was told some time ago by a mining engineer of considerable experience that he believed many of the reefs in Wynaad did not extend beyond a depth of 20 to 30 feet below the surface, and he stated it as his opinion that unless they reached a depth of 500 feet they were not worth working. There is no doubt that many masses of quartz which crop up to the surface do terminate at a slight depth. But this is not always an unfavourable sign. Some of these masses are persistent neither in depth nor in surface extent, and on proper examination are seen to be nothing but mere limited masses or "pockets." But others, although they terminate at a little depth, do so abruptly and with a fractured surface, plainly indicating that they have been broken away from some other mass of quartz; and it is very probable in such instances that, on search being made according to definite rule, this mass of quartz from which they have broken away will be discovered and found to be a true reef. It is now absolutely known that some reefs do extend to a considerable depth, for the fact has been proved by cutting them with levels driven from points lower down on the sides of the hills. It is also true in some cases that reefs which do not reach a depth of 500 feet are not worth working; it is true in the case of small estates of only 30 or 50 acres; but in the case of large estates having an acreage of 500 or 1,000, where a reef may extend for a mile or more, or where there may be several small reefs, formations of a much less depth may be worked without risk.

Amongst the various signs and features of the occurrence in Wynaad of gold reefs, rich or poor, extensive or limited, there are undoubtedly indications sufficient to show that it is worth risking some capital to have their character more definitely ascertained. The knowledge we possess of them at present is for the most part obtained from merely surface indications. But they are indications as good of their kind as those which have led to the opening out of other gold-fields. And well-directed efforts to open out mining enterprises in Wynaad must be attended in many instances, with the best success. There will be failures as a matter of course. Mining enterprise is always speculative, and vein-mining especially so. Investment in mining is investment in a lottery, in which one may draw a blank as well as a prize. But it is absurd to cry down speculation of this kind merely because it is risky. The question is, shall the speculation be entered into in the proper spirit, or shall deposits of mineral wealth which are pronounced by men the most competent to judge to be well deserving a fair trial be left neglected and undeveloped? If the alternatives are a mania, or no enterprise at all, then, I say, let there be a mania. A median course is undoubtedly the best. A mania results in the sinking of capital without any adequate return; it results in the careless purchase of properties which a little inquiry would show to be worthless; it results in the crash of many unsound companies, to the detriment of the sound ones—but with all its attendant evils it is surely better than a state of timid inactivity. Of course it is the duty of all who have to do with purchasing properties and floating companies to reduce as much as possible the risks attending these enterprises, and I am sorry to find that this duty has not always been observed. There have been some very worthless reports written on mining properties in Wynaad. Now it is a principle very rightly adopted by all *bonâ fide* geologists that before expressing a decided opinion on any piece of ground it is first necessary to carefully study it. And in Wynaad, on account of the very deceptive nature of some of the outcrops, it is particularly necessary to be guided by this good and sound rule. But there have been reports written on the mere strength of a morning's walk over an estate and the sight of a few masses of quartz appearing above the surface of the ground, and containing, perhaps, a specimen showing visible gold. Such reports are easily recognized by their containing a lot of generalities, platitudes, and finely-turned phrases. On such reports I would not place the least reliance in the purchase of a property. In one case a mining engineer reported on an estate without ever having seen it. Fortunately this was an isolated instance, and was looked upon with just displeasure in Wynaad by all who heard of it. And in speaking of reducing the risks of mining speculation it is worthy of notice that the vendors of the properties purchased by both your Bombay companies have taken on themselves a very large share of the risks attendant on working those properties. They have accepted payment largely in shares, to the extent, I believe, of £15,000 and £20,000. Of course they have the option of selling, but it requires a long time to dispose of six or eight thousand shares.

The various gold companies are not likely to actually turn out gold for some time to come; estates have to be first carefully surveyed and thoroughly prospected, plans of working have to be fixed upon and matured, estimates prepared, buildings erected, machinery purchased in England, brought carefully and slowly from the coast up the Ghat, and then erected on the estate—all before the first out-turn of gold can be looked for—and this preliminary work requires twelve to eighteen months, or even two years. There can be no greater mistake in mining than hurried working. Hurry means want of due maturing and the consequent imperfection of the foundations of the work. It is therefore well for investors to know that by waiting long enough at first they increase the chances of good returns in the long run. By careful and well-considered working of this kind there is every hope that many of the mining concerns will prove steadily, and even brilliantly, successful, and will, in spite of the numerous failures which will result from reckless speculation, vindicate the character of the Wynaad gold-fields, and make it no longer possible for sensible men to speak of a pecuniary interest in them as "the heathen raging and the people imagining a vain thing."

HYDERABAD RACES—1880.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

YESTERDAY, the fourth day of the Hyderabad races, will long remain memorable as the day of the Deccan cup. I doubt very much if such a race has ever been seen in India. I know I personally have never seen anything like it before. Messrs. Wilkinson and Vernon are doubtless as handicappers unrivalled, and adjusted the weights for the Deccan cup so skilfully that twelve acceptances were sent in, and every horse in the race was more or less fancied and backed. Lottery after lottery filled on the race. Abdool Rahman's stable, with two such horses in it as Young Revenge and Rataplan, was naturally made favourite. Next in demand came Tiger, and Mr. Maitland backed him to win a large stake; then Mr. Herbert's stable, with three runners, was well supported also; and little Armistice carried the money of his friends and admirers. After the lotteries were over, that good judge of racing, Mr. Whitehead, declared that anything that could beat Sir John would win, and the result of the race proved the correctness of his judgment. Shortly after the appointed time the twelve runners paraded in front of the grand stand, and then took their preliminary canter. Young Revenge and the fashionable-looking Rataplan both went and looked as if they could not be beaten. Tiger, too, trained to the hour, looked fit to run for a man's life. Armistice, cool and collected, cantered past as if the race-course belonged to him, and Mr. Herbert's three looked worthy of the confidence their backers reposed in them; in short, all looked well, except, perhaps, Snow, who was quite out of his class in such company. There was considerable delay at the post owing to the native jockeys, Rowjee and Ahmed refusing to come up to their field; and the sooner Mr. Whitehead gets these gentlemen fined the better it will be for the racing public. After two false starts, however, the field of twelve was despatched to a fair start, King leading, in a compact body, with the exception of Snow, who was soon out of it. They sailed along to the half-mile from home, where the tailing began. At the turn into the straight it was anyone's race, and even at the distance-post the historical sheet would have covered or eight horses. Here, however, Young Revenge, Sir John, and Armstice came away, and ran a tremendous race home, Armstice, most artistically ridden by Cozens, winning by half-a-length from Sir John, Young Revenge half-a-length behind Sir John. It is a great pity that H. H. the Nawab of Jowrah was not present to see his gallant little horse win.

The Residency Purse was a blow to backers, for the favourite Ixion was never in the hunt, the weight and distance being too much for him, I presume.

FIRST LOTTERY ON THE DECCAN CUP.

		sold for	Rs.
Tiger		..	800
Copenhagen	..	..	110
Mr. Herbert's stable	..	..	610
Orator	..	..	50
Mr. Abdool Rahman's stable	..	..	1,120
King	..	..	90
Snow	..	..	70
Armistice	..	..	400
Sir John	..	..	90
Value of tickets	..	..	3,000
	Total Rs.	..	6,400

SECOND LOTTERY ON THE DECCAN CUP.

		sold for	Rs.
Mr. Herbert's stable		..	460
Copenhagen	..	..	30
King	..	..	120
Armistice	..	..	400
Tiger	..	..	800
Sir John	..	..	90
Mr. Abdool Rahman's stable	..	..	1,120
Snow	..	..	50
Orator	..	..	20
Value of tickets	..	..	3,000
	Total Rs.	..	6,150

THIRD LOTTERY ON THE DECCAN CUP.

		sold for	Rs.
Orator		..	30
Mr. Abdool Rahman's stable	..	..	950
Armistice	..	..	470
Mr. Herbert's stable	..	..	680
Sir John	..	..	70
Copenhagen	..	..	30
Tiger	..	..	730
Snow	..	..	50
King	..	..	180
Value of tickets	..	..	3,000
	Total Rs.	..	6,190

LOTTERY ON RESIDENCY PURSE.

		sold for	Rs.
Ixion		..	1,020
Oasis	..	..	400
Little John	..	..	80
Behram	..	..	100
Scorpion	..	..	140
The Shah	..	..	720
Value of tickets	..	..	3,000
	Total Rs.	..	5,500

LOTTERY ON PEISHKAR'S PURSE.

		sold for	Rs.
Major Crosbie's stable		..Rs.	620
At Last	..	..	920
The Paikpara Stable	..	..	1,320
Value of tickets	..	..	3,000
	Total Rs.	..	5,860

LOTTERY ON SELLING RACE.

		sold for	..Rs.
Floriken		..	380
Snow	..	..	500
Saeed	..	..	680
Timoor	..	..	400
Value of tickets	..	..	1,500
	Total Rs.	..	3,460

LOTTERY ON CHUDDER CHAT CUP.

		sold for	..Rs.
Volunteer		..	100
Flirt	..	..	700
Timberton	..	..	50
Value of tickets	..	..	1,500
	Total Rs.	..	2,350

FIRST RACE.—(No. 19.)—Selling Race Rs. 1,000. A selling race for all Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 8-12; 4 lbs. to be added or deducted for every Rs. 200 above or below Rs. 1,000. Distance 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 50. Entrances to be made before 1 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Rogers' gr g h Floriken, 8st. 4lbs., Bowen 1
Aga Mocchool Shah's b h Saeed, 8st. 8lbs., Rowjee.... 2
The Nawab of Jowrah's ch a h Timoor, 8st. 8lbs., Cozens 3
Aga Naser Shah's gr a c Snow, 8st. 8lbs., Hackney 0

After one false start the four got under weigh, Timoor for a short distance showing in front. The lot then ran together to the quarter-mile post, where Snow was done. At the distance old Saeed looked like winning, but Bowen, coming alongside, was too much for him, and won pretty easily by half-a-length, Timoor, I hear, had a touch of fever, and has been quite off for the last few days, which accounts for his bad running. Time 1 min. 58 sec. The winner on being put up to auction after the race, was sold.

SECOND RACE.—(No. 16.)—Residency Purse of Rs. 500. Handicap for all galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20 for not standing handicap. Names to be sent in by 7 a. m. the day before the race. Handicap will be at by 10 a.m. Starting declaration at 1 p.m. Distance 1½ mile.

Aga Jan's b a gal The Shah, 8st. 10lbs., Bowen 1
Major Crosbie's b a gal Little John, 8st. 6lbs., Ahmed.... 2
Mr. Day's b a gal Scorpion, 7st. 10lbs., Somer 0
Mr. Waller's b a gal Oasis, 8st. 13lbs., Osmer 0
Mr. Gordon's ch a gal Ixion, 8st. 9lbs., Cozens 0
Mr. C. N. C.'s b a gal Behram, 8st. 1lb., Cassim 0

Once under weigh Oasis at once took up the running, going on in this first mile at a tremendous pace, Behram close to him. By the time they had got to the hill they had both had enough of it. The pace made by Oasis, however, served The Shah, for, ridden most patiently by Bowen, he gradually crept up to his horses in the last half-mile, and won very easily, the pace having quite cooked Ixion. Time 2 min. 56 sec.

THIRD RACE.—(No. 19.)—The Chudderghaut Cup. Rs. 800, 2nd class handicap for all horses. Winner to be claimable for Rs. 1,000. Entries as for Galloway Handicap. 1 mile.

Lieut.-Colonel Warrington's gr aus gold Volunteer, 8st. 7lbs., Gerard 1
Mr. Day's aus m Flirt, 9st., Stratford 2
Mr. Wellknown's b aus gold Timbertop, 8st., Tiger 3

This was a match between Flirt and Volunteer, the wretched old garran Timbertop being quite incapable of rising a gallop at all. Flirt and Volunteer were in the distance together, where both were at the whip, Volunteer, however, staying the longest, won by a length. Time 1 min. 58 sec.

FOURTH RACE.—(No. 17.)—The Deccan Cup. Value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Government of H. H. the Nizam, and Rs. 1,000 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs. 1½ mile. 5 horses in *bonâ fide* separate interests to start, or the cup presented by the Government will be withheld. Entrance 1st September Rs. 50, 1st October Rs. 100. 1st November Rs. 200.

The Nawab of Jowrah's b g gal Armistice, 8st. 11lb., Cozens 1
Mr. Whitehead's b a h Sir John, 7st. 6lbs., Native 2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a c Young Revenge, 9st. 12lbs., Hackney 3
Mr. Herbert's gr a h Child of the Desert, 9st. 10lbs., Bowen 0
Mr. Herbert's b a h King Arthur, 9st. 8lbs., Clark 0
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Rataplan, 9st. 2lbs., Somer .. 0
Mr. Herbert's ch a c Enchantress, 8st. 3lbs., Vimali 0
Aga Ali Asker's b a h Copenhagen, 7st. 8lbs., Ismail 0
Aga Naser Shah's gr a c Snow, 7st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Maitland's b a gal Tiger, 7st. 6lbs., Ramchurn 0
Aga Mocchool Shah's ch a h King, 7st. 2lbs., Rowjee..... 0
Major Crosbie's b a gal Orator, 6st. 8lbs. 0

After the twelve horses had taken their canter Mr. Whitehead marshalled them at the post. Two false starts occurred owing to Rowjee and Ahmed declining to come up to their horses when ordered by the starter;—they both ought to be severely punished, I think, as these two men are always transgressing. At the third attempt Mr. Whitehead despatched his field to a fair start, King at once going to the front at a great pace; Rataplan, Exchange, Copenhagen, Sir John, and Orator next; the rear division consisting of King Arthur, Child of the Desert, Armistice, and Tiger. Thus they ran for three-quarters of a mile, when Rataplan took the lead, closely followed by Young Revenge, Tiger, King Arthur, Child of the Desert, and Sir John, Armistice lying close up. In this order they turned into the straight, when Armistice was seen to be coming through his horses, and at the distance post he was running level with Young Revenge and Sir John, the rest close up. In front of the stand the three drew away from the field, and after a most exciting finish Armistice won by half-a-length; same distance between the second and third Armistice ran as game a horse as ever was saddled, and is very far from being the "faint-hearted one" that his enemies accused him of being. Time 2 min. 50½ sec.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 18.)—Peishkar's Purse. Rs. 800 and Rs. 700, from the fund. A free handicap for all horses. Distance 1 mile. Acceptances to be made before 1 o'clock p.m. Starting stake Rs. 50.

Mr. Herbert's b aus gold At Last, 9st. 4lbs., Bowen 1
The Rajah of Paikpara's b aus m Landlady, 9st. 6lbs., Cozens 2
The Rajah of Paikpara's bk aus g Young Politician, 7st. 9lbs., Ramchurn 3
Major Crosbie's b aus h Kingsley, 8st. 11lbs. 0
Major Crosbie's b aus gold Angler, 8st. 6lbs. 0

At the fall of the flag Kingsley and Young Politician went to the front, racing for the lead at a great pace. At Last, waiting several lengths behind. At the distance-post it was a race between Landlady, At Last and Young Politician, but At Last staying the longest, worne down his opponents, and won easily by a length. Time 1 min. 50 sec.

The following are the handicaps, just published, for to-morrow's racing:—

THE ARABIAN CUP.

King Arthur	.. 9	10	Patrician 7	12
Glenmore ..	.. 9	6	Snow 7	12
Raven ..	.. 9	4	Mustian 7	12
Saeed ..	.. 8	8	Copenhagen 7	10
Oasis ..	.. 8	2	King 7	9
Ringlet ..	.. 8	0	Grimaldii 7	8
Mahaboob ..	.. 7	13	Little John 7	0
Sir John ..	.. 7	12	Behram 6	12

THE CIVILIAN'S CUP.

Young Revenge	.. 9	9	Reserved 7	10
Child of the Desert	.. 9	6	Ixion 7	10
King Arthur ..	.. 9	2	The Shah 7	10
Rataplan ..	.. 9	2	Sir John 7	8
Hellegrath ..	.. 8	13	Hellegrath 6	7
Armistice	.. 8	8	Copenhagen 6	7
Exchange	.. 8	6	Tiger 6	6
Floriken ..	.. 8	0	Orator 6	6
Scorpion	.. ..		6	8

CROWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOLARUM, Nov. 25.

SOME interesting communications regarding crows which I have recently published recall to my memory an adventure I once had with those interesting members of the feathered race. Some half-dozen crows used to give me a great deal of annoyance by boldly flying into the dining-room and levying contributions from anything edible lying upon the table; holes used to be picked into the loaves, and the crumb eaten out; the butter swallowed; portable bits of cheese carried off, &c. Besides all this a parrot, whose cage was suspended under a chuppar adjoining the dining-room, used to be systematically robbed of its meals. One crow in particular, who seemed to understand all about momentum and accelerated motion, would dash down upon the edge of the bottom of the cage, thereby raising it into the position of an inclined plane, down which the vessel containing the parrot's mess would, of course, rapidly slide, when he would gobble up the contents, either directly from the vessel, or after emptying it by tilting it over. Resolved to punish him and the other members of the thieving fraternity, I made offers of friendship by throwing pellets of breadcrumb to them. At first they fought shy of the appeal to their gastronomic weakness, but when they saw the poultry scramble for the pellets they soon joined in the struggle, and were quickly masters of the situation I continued this for several days, until they began to look out for me, and would caw and flutter with delight when I made my appearance with a saucer of the bon bouches. After thus establishing a reputation for disinterested kindness in the hearts of my unsuspecting guests, I perpetrated a heartless breach of confidence, for which I suffered some smitings of conscience at the time, though the *denouement* was not so tragical as I thought it would have been. After feeding them pretty freely one morning in the usual manner I finished off by dexterously giving each crow a morsel of bread with some tartar emetic in it. The simpletons bolted the morsels, and my work of reprisal was accomplished. They hopped about for some time, as lively and cacophonous as usual, when a change came over the spirit of their dreams. One by one they flew away, and betook themselves to the nearest objects on which they could perch. By and bye their eyes began to roll and the feathers on the head to curl up; they cawed feebly and took tottering, sidelong steps, disgorging the while with more or less convulsive energy their last "chota hazree" at my quarters. The frowsy, limp, used-up appearance they presented, as now and again they gave the object of their misplaced confidence a languid look of pitiful contempt, was irresistibly comic. After they had fairly recovered one by one they took themselves off the scene of the catastrophe, sounding a shrill note—whether by way of jubilee, defiance, or alarm, I cannot say. But they left me never to return.

BOB GYNX.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an interesting review is to take place to-morrow, I think that most places of business might be closed at an early hour in the afternoon. Treacher and Co. are going to set the example by closing at 3-30; and if you thought it worth while to insert a suggestion in to-morrow's paper recommending it, the other firms might possibly do the same,—I think many would,—and thus ensure a better attendance of Volunteers.

BUSINESS.

Fort, Nov. 28.

THE MALABAR HILL CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of to-day gives particulars concerning the laying of the corner-stone of a new church in the most fashionable part of the city. This church is designed to accommodate about a hundred persons, almost exclusively representing the highest salaried officials of Bombay. To meet the religious destitution of these persons the Government, with prodigal liberality, gives out of the public treasury, Rs. 15,000, one half, or more, of the entire cost of the new building.

Now contrast this with the following. During the past year a beautiful and substantial church edifice has been completed on Grant Road by a small body of Christians, who with very few exceptions are Government servants occupying subordinate positions, and in the receipt of small salaries; yet these persons, without asking or receiving a single rupee out of the public funds, but depending alone upon voluntary contributions, have built their attractive house of worship, costing in all about Rs. 33,000.

"Look on this picture and on that."

DISSENTER.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

KURRACHEE BRANCH S. P. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 4th instant, you say in one of the paragraphs: "We regret to see that the branch agency at Kurrachee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been abolished for want of funds." From an inquiry made at our branch at Kurrachee I learn that it is in working order as usual, and that your information was therefore incorrect. Kindly announce in your paper of to-morrow that the Kurrachee branch is in existence. It has only changed secretaries since Major Merewether, who was secretary to the branch, has come down to Bombay.

K. M. SHROFF.
Honorary

annual. The fact was that in case an auditor was found to be inefficient, or if he failed to do his duty properly, they might change him for a better one at the end of the year; but if it were said that the re-election of auditors of tried ability was opposed to the spirit of the Act, it was surely a new thing which they had to learn that day. The Chairman further said, had the present auditors been found to be inefficient, he would have been the first man to dispose them of summarily.

After this discussion every member of the Corporation was called upon to give his vote for any two of the candidates before the meeting, and the result was as follows :—

For Mr. Moos.....38 votes
For Mr. Ranina.....39 ,,
For Mr. Sadanand.....13 ,,

So the first two were re-elected auditors.

OUR WATER-SUPPLY.

In accordance with the notice of motion Mr. D. E. Gostling asked the Municipal Commissioner the following questions :—(1.) How far advanced in construction are the floor and walls of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and by what date does the Municipal Commissioner expect that the Tulsi water will be led into the reservoir, and the town supplied therefrom? (2.) Has the rainfall at Tulsi been sufficient to fill the lake; and, if full, at what date did the lake overflow? At the present time what is the level of the lake below the level of waste weir? (3.) Does the Municipal Commissioner consider that there will be no necessity during next hot season to supply the Tulsi districts from the Vehar lake?

To Mr. Gostling's questions, the following answers, submitted by Mr. Braham, C. E., to the Municipal Commissioner, were read by Mr. Barrow :—(1st.) The flooring of the Malabar Hill Reservoir is about one-third completed. The division walls are all in hand. The contractor's time for the completion of the whole work expires on the 25th of February, but he promises to complete it by the end of December. The reservoir can then be utilized to supply the Tulsi districts. (2nd.) The lake overflowed on the 13th of September last. Its level below the waste weir on the 7th instant was 2·66 feet. (3rd.) The supply to the city is being so regulated that the daily delivery is now about four million gallons per day. This is the quantity the lake was calculated to supply. There should be no necessity, therefore, to indent on the Vehar Lake next hot season.

The Chairman remarked that the questions of Mr. Gostling were very important, and it was satisfactory to note that by the end of December the reservoir would be completed so far as to let in water experimentally. He (the Chairman) expected to see the cover and filter-beds and everything else completed by that time.

MARKET AT CHOWPATEE AND GARDEN ON MALABAR HILL.

Mr. Jacomb, in accordance with a notice of motion, asked the following questions :—(1.) Is there any objection to carrying into effect, as an experimental measure, a market at Chowpatee for the use of the residents at Malabar Hill, Girgaum, &c.? (2.) Has any proposal for making a garden of the plot of land to the east of the road skirting the Malabar Hill Reservoir been considered or to what purpose is it proposed to devote this plot of ground?

The Commissioner, in reply, said that formerly a market was built for the use of the district in question at a heavy cost, but that it turned out a failure. As for the plot of land to the east of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, the Commissioner said it was intended to make a garden there when the reservoir was completed.

THE PAQUIN AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

With reference to the ejectment suit pending in the High Court, Mr. Fazulbhy C. Ganglee, seconded by Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to settle the suit pending in the High Court, which was filed by the Municipal Commissioner against Sayed Imadoonl and others, regarding the occupation of certain ground in the Victoria Gardens upon the terms that the defendants do immediately give up possession of the premises sued for therein, and the Commissioner be requested to arrange for the premises being left in charge of a Mahomedan malee, and for the admission of a moolla during the day time to the premises.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that they were to adopt the motion, they would be abandoning the suit instead of gaining it. Before surrendering all their rights he asked the Corporation to pause and see if they could accede to the terms embodied in the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy under the conditions of the lease which they held from Government. According to the terms of that lease they were bound to keep up and maintain and preserve the Victoria Gardens for no other purpose than that of a garden; and consequently if they were to allow a Mahomedan priest to remain in charge of the place, and allow Mahomedans to muster there at stated times for prayer, they would be consecrating one portion of the Victoria Gardens for a religious and secterian purpose, which, Mr. Nowrojee submitted, it was not competent to the Corporation to do.

The Chairman said Mr. Nowrojee was not correct when he remarked they were going to consecrate a portion of the gardens to sectarian purposes. The case was considered particularly called for that forbearance which they exercised in many of the relations of daily life. The motion seemed to the Chairman to have been framed in a spirit of compromise, and its object was to allay a large amount of irritation in the Chairman's mind, for his own part, could not ignore, and which, as a public man and as a member of the Corporation, he thought should not be allowed to exist if it could possibly be avoid ed between different sections of the community. In the present case they were not going to preserve any particular shrine at the expense of anybody else, and the Commissioner, the speaker had no doubt, would exercise his best discretion in carrying out the terms of the motion before them.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy thought it was not the desire of members of the Corporation to promote ill-feeling between one section and another. It seemed to Mr. Hormusjee that the adoption of Mr. Fazulbhoy's motion would be *ultra vires*—something more than they would do under the terms of the lease by which the property had been conveyed to the Municipality. The safest step, therefore, would be to take counsel's opinion upon the subject.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said he was about to address the meeting upon the subject under discussion after what had fallen from Mr. Nowrojee and the last speaker. Assuming that the Corporation proceeded with the suit and succeeded, they would gain nothing more than what was offered by the compromise. Here the defendants offered to surrender possession of the ground in question, which was all they could get from them under an ejectment suit. It was hinted that the settlement of the case would cost three years, but Mr. Sayani failed to see anything of the kind. No doubt, the gardens were handed over to the Municipality by Government for no other purpose than that of a garden. But one fact must be borne in mind that at the time the Government gave the garden to the Municipality the mosque stood there, the Government knew it well. Mr. Sayani concluded by saying that the best course would be to settle the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Sayani had put the case very clearly before them. The principal object of the suit was to get rid of the surroundings of the mosque, of the noisy and turbulent people frequenting it; and Mr. Fazulboy's resolution would place them in exactly the same position in which they would be, if they settled the suit. If Mussulmans were allowed access to the gardens, surely there ought to be no objection to their going to the mosque. They might adopt Mr. Fazulbhoy's motion with safety, because it did not irrevocably commit them to any course.

OUR MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

At the suggestion of Mr. Nowrojee, the following proposition was agreed to by acclamation :—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, that Government Resolution No. 3,125, dated 16th October, 1880, General Department, reappointing Mr. J. H. Grant, C. S., as Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay from the date of expiry of his present term of office, be recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following propositions were unanimously agreed to :—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Suklatwalla, that, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to several payments amounting to Rs. 14,959-4-6 from surplus cash balance.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. E. R. Freeborn, that letter No. 4217, dated the 29th October, 1880, from the Secretary Town Council, reporting budget transfers amounting to Rs. 30,134-13-2 during the month of October, 1880, be recorded; and that sanction be given to the writing off from the stock list of the Executive Engineer's Department of Rs. 304, being the difference between the book value of, and the amount offered for, a six-inch hand-pump.

Proposed by Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, and seconded by Mr. John Gordon, that the best thanks of the Corporation be tendered to the Chairman and members of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner for their valuable services to the city during the past year.

COLONEL MALLESON ON THE VALUE OF KANDAHAR.

In an article in the new *Army and Navy Magazine*, Colonel Malleson argues in favour of the retention of Kandahar by the British Government. Dealing with the opposition argument of "the expense which would be entailed upon an already over-burdened treasury," Colonel Malleson says :—Those who urge this point cannot have considered carefully the actual extent of territory which would result from advancing the British frontier to Girishk. Let it be observed that between Peshawar and Dadur no extension of frontier is intended. More even than that. To the north-west, beyond Dadur, lies the fort of Quetta, and that fort, before the outbreak of the last Afghan war, was the recognised frontier, in that direction, of British India. Practically, then, the extension of frontier now advocated is the extension from Quetta to Girishk, by way of the Pishin valley and Kandahar. Now the distance from Quetta to Kandahar may be roughly estimated at 150 miles, and from Kandahar to Girishk seventy miles. Here, then, we have the whole extent of frontier, an extent comprising within its limits the most fertile regions of Afghanistan, the fruitful Pishin valley, and the not less productive plains, watered by the Argandab and the Helmand.

Compare this extension of territory made by Lord Dalhousie in 1849, and it is nothing. We were equally met then by cries of expenditure, by lamentations regarding the burden which would be entailed upon the exchequer by the annexation of a province, the capabilities of which had not been tried and by mournful prophecies regarding the unwillingness of our native troops to cross certain rivers, and to occupy certain localities. How these lamentations were turned into joy, how the utterers of the prophecies soon strove to make their friends forget that they had ever spoken them, is now a matter of history. The same process will ensue in the case now under discussion. To advance a frontier does not necessarily involve a large increase of troops. A slight increase, presently to be considered, there must be; but as far as the European element, which, be it remembered, is the most expensive element, is concerned, there need be no increase at all. It will simply be necessary to push troops forward from the frontier posts they now occupy. I have used the present tense, for this represents what has actually been done. I believe I am right in asserting that within the last twelve months not a single soldier has been added to the native army.

That some extra expense will be incurred for the purposes I shall allude to when I deal with the objections of the third class is undeniable, but with the fact before us that the territories to be annexed include the most fertile portions of Afghanistan—portions that in the time of the Shah Abbas the Great added enormously to the revenues of Persia—and that they include the central point of one of the most important commercial lines in Asia, and that this will, in the future, be connected by a railway with India, it may with confidence be affirmed, that not only will the Indian exchequer not suffer from the extension, but that within a period, almost too brief to be seriously considered, its receipts will be largely augmented.

I proceed now to the third class of objectors, those who declare that service beyond Dadur is unpopular with the native troops, and that the annexation of Kandahar will breed discontent in the native army and close up the already exhausted recruiting grounds. I am old enough, and have served long enough in India to recollect, when a similar prophecy was made regarding the Panjab. I recollect, too, how the difficulty was met. The scheme is as old as the time of the Great Commoner who used it to pacify the Highlands. Henry Lawrence employed it with success in the Panjab, and it never has failed when properly and fairly tried. Raise a few regiments of Khorasanis, of Kizilbashis, of Tajiks, and of Turkis; let them be drilled by European officers, and the difficulty is met. In the course of time even the Pathans might be brought, by a similar process, under the bonds of discipline. Not only would it be unnecessary to indent upon the recruiting grounds of Hindustan, but those recruiting grounds would be relieved. Let it never be forgotten that it was not the Afghan war which exhausted them. This is not the place in which to inquire how it was that those recruiting grounds have become closed to the Anglo-Indian recruiting officer. But should the opportunity of dealing with the subject be offered me, I shall have to disclose a record of folly, of bungling, and of mismanagement more than sufficient to justify the application of the great Swedish chancellor.

I have now met and replied to the principal objections made to the extension of our Indian frontier as far as the Helmand. I hope I have proved that they are founded on any real foundation, that they exist only in the minds of men who have not sufficiently examined the question, and who therefore have contented themselves with a superficial view of it. It is extraordinary how, under such circumstances, the modern Liberal can transform himself into the *laudator temporis acti*. To assert, as Sir Arthur Hobhouse very recently asserted, that because Sir Robert Peel in 1841-42 directed the withdrawal of our army from Afghanistan, therefore the army should be withdrawn in 1880, affords a curious instance of this kind of transformation. Sir Arthur seems to forget that all the surrounding circumstances have entirely changed; that in 1841-42, the Russian frontier was further from India by nearly 2,000 miles than it is in 1880; that in 1841-42 our position was, in a military point of view, eminently false, the Panjab being an independent kingdom; Sinde being independent, and Gwalior not having been humbled. All is changed now. Russia is close to our gates. The Punjab and Sinde have long since been incorporated in the British Empire; the native Princes are confident in our power to protect them. All that we require is a scientific frontier, and such a frontier can only be obtained by the permanent occupation of Kandahar.

But if other views should prevail, if the ideas of the party which advocates a return to the old frontier should be carried out, let it not be imagined that peace will thereby be secured. On the contrary, such action will render peace difficult *without*, and impossible *within*, our borders. The avowed object of the policy which was pursued in 1857, will live, if that policy be returned to, in the paradise of fools. Like the ostrich he will believe that because his own eyes see nothing, all is therefore going on well around him. But the practical statesman can never forget that in India, however serene may be the atmosphere at the moment, he is always sitting on a mine. When Lord Dalhousie left India in March 1856, he recorded his conviction that never had internal peace rested on so firm a basis. Twelve months later, the military storm broke out. If the apparent serenity of the atmosphere could deceive a man so practised in statesmanship, so versed in Indian affairs, as was Lord Dalhousie, if it could deceive all the high officials whom he had trained, is it impossible that those who now rule in India may, in their turn, be equally blinded? Tranquility may seem to rest on the firmest basis, the people may appear to be contented, the native princes may be prostrate in submission and devotion. But let once the rumour traverse the land that the invader from the north, firm in a sure base he has established at Herat, is advancing towards Kandahar, and an astonishing change will soon make itself manifest. The effect then produced will be similar to that which would arise among the retainers dwelling in a castle, the lord of which had deliberately left the outer gate unlocked, when the report should reach them that a band of robbers was approaching. Then the higher retainers—the native princes—would then think and act each for himself. Cohesion and discipline would disappear. Some would intrigue with the enemy, others would blindly throw themselves into revolt, others again would remain true to their salt, but all would follow. Meanwhile, the enemy advancing on Kandahar, and finding it unoccupied, would make it a strong point of concentration. The hostile army placed there might—to borrow General Hameley's emphatic words—send a detached force to occupy the Khojak Pass, the only very difficult or specially defensible part of the road between Quetta and Kandahar." Once at Quetta—which could offer no serious resistance—the invader could easily traverse the Bolan pass, and concentrating his forces on the vast plain, 150 miles in width, and only 100 from the Indus, might select at his ease the point of the old frontier against which to direct his attck. Who can doubt that, before that selection had been made, the whole of the country to the Indus would be overrun, far from having an army to meet the invader from *without*, we should have to strain every resource to subdue the revolt *within*?

But let the gate be closed, let Kandahar and the country up to Girishk be occupied, and such a revolt would never occur, or, occurring, would be easily suppressed. In vain would the invader from the north hurl his columns against Kandahar if Kandahar were defended by a strong garrison, and united to it by railway. The Afghans acknowledge that the frontier post was proof against an invader would breed confidence in our power, and prevent the birth of the audacious hopes which, in the East especially, are always fomented by weakness on the part of the governing class. Then, but not till then, would confidence be perfect and widespread. The question is one of vast importance, for, as matters now stand, the permanence and security of the British Power in India does actually depend upon the retention of Kandahar.

NOTE ON THE NAINI TAL LANDSLIP.

By R. D. Oldham, A. R. S. M., Geological Survey of India.

On Saturday, the 18th of September, at half-past one in the afternoon, after more than thirty-six hours of heavy continuous rain, a portion of the hill forming the north-east slope of the valley of Naini Tal fell, sweeping away several houses, and causing the death of 43 Europeans, and more than 150 Natives.

Briefly told, the story of the slip is this: On the morning of the 18th, at ten o'clock, a small slip occurred behind the Victoria Hotel, burying part of the buildings in which were some Natives and an European child. A party of volunteers and a working-party from the depôt were soon on the spot, but after a while the greater portion of the latter were withdrawn. After rescuing all that there seemed any probability were still alive, they found that the house was in danger of being washed away by a stream of water, and so turned their attention to the diversion of the stream; and while engaged in this, the great slip came down and overwhelmed them. It is possible that the wash of this diverted stream may have directly contributed to bringing down the landslip, but it seems to me very improbable that it had any such effect; at most it can but have hastened the catastrophe by a few hours.

The part of the hill which has fallen extends up to the old Government House, marked as such on the map. From here the western boundary runs down a little to the east of Marshal Cottage and Charlton; the eastern boundary passes down just to the east of the Victoria Hotel. The mass of debris which has fallen from the hill extends over the level ground at the head of the lake, as far as the Assembly Rooms, of which but the southern end remains standing.

The slip, in its present stands, stretches in a long gentle slope, which, omitting irregularities of surface, is not more than 15° up to where the old Victoria Hotel stood; from there it rises in a steep slope of 25° or so, and at the top comes a short space nearly vertical. This steep slope is formed by the small slopes of drier debris which fell after the great one. The total length of the slip, measured horizontally is about 600 yards, of which over 300 are occupied by the gentle slope, and the remainder are more or less steep.

The hill on the north-east of the lake consists of more or less imperfectly-cleaved clay slates, occasionally showing signs of an initial metamorphism into schist, but for the most part a simple clay slate. The dip is very slight indeed, and varies much in different parts in close proximity to each other; but the general dip is to the south-west. The rock also is traversed by very numerous joint planes, which cause it to split up into innumerable fragments under the action of the weather.

Although the whole of the ridge bounding the Naini Tal valley on the north-east is practically one as regards its internal structure, yet, superficially, the south-east portion is very different from the north-west. Looking from the head of the lake, or, still better, from near the old Government House, one cannot fail to be struck by the difference of profile; towards the lower end of the lake the hills weeps down at an even slope of about 25° from almost the top down to the level of the lake, while nearer the spot where the landslip took place there is a peculiar bulged appearance of the hill, which makes the slope steeper near the bottom than it is higher up, being occasionally, as above the mission premises, as steep as 35°.

These two areas can be recognised on the map; the even slope near the lower end of the lake is drained by innumerable channels running almost straight down the hill, while on the bulged portion the streams are fewer, and their courses not nearly so directly down the hill.

The cause of this buldged appearance I take to be as follows: By the action of the weather the face of the hill gets covered with a greater or less thickness of decomposed rock, which, has already explained, weathers into a mass of small angular fragments. The rain water, which obtains access to the interior of the hill, for the most part keeps in this decomposed layer and flows down at a short distance from the surface, passing out again lower down in the springs which are so numerous on the hill-sides. A large part doubtless percolating downwards reaches the lake without coming to the surface. The presence of large quantities of water among this decomposed rock must, by making it more mobile, assist in producing that phenomenon which is seen in any mass of debris lying at a slope, whether it be wet or dry, namely, the gradual passage of such deberis down the slope under the influence of gravity; that some movement of this debris down the slope takes place after heavy rains, seems certain, as is shown by cracks appearing in the surface of the hill side, the lower side of which subsides slightly. Now on a level surface the action of gravity can have no effect in producing any motion, while on a slope the force tending to produce such motion varies directly as the resultant of the vertical force of gravity acting directly down the slope, that is, it varies as the sine of the angle of inclination. Suppose, then, and even slope passing near the base into level ground, and that slope covered with debris: the debris slides slowly down the hill, but on the steeper parts of the slope it must do so faster than near the bottom, where the slope is less and there is the resistance of the debris lying on the level to be overcome, which can only be done by a *vis a tergo*, an impulse from behind. The debris coming slowly down from above and meeting with this obstacle gradually accumulates till it

BENGAL.

Wilson's Circus.—Mr. John Wilson will open early in December. We hear of some strong additions to his company. It is now many years since Calcutta has had two Circus tempting it at the same time.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Fatal Accident to Mr. Eden.—On his journey down to Calcutta, Sir Ashley Eden went a little out of his way to Kurseong to visit the grave of his son who met with so cruel a death a couple of months ago while out shooting. The planters of the district have subscribed for a splendid tomb, which they have asked His Honour's permission to erect over the grave of their popular comrade. The tablet for the tomb will be the gift of His Honour.—*Indian Herald.*

A Gallant Rescue Ill Requited.—A European gentleman whom we will call Mr. X., has just rewarded a policeman named Sheik Kurreem, No. 68 of river police, with Rs. 5 for the following service rendered on the night of the 20th October last:—Mr. X. went on to the police ghat landing stage at about 11 p.m. on the date mentioned. He sat down on the edge of the pontoon, and being unable to maintain his balance, he fell backwards into the water and sank. A boatman near the pontoon raised an alarm, and the constable named rushed from his boat on to the landing stage, ascertained what had occurred, and the spot where Mr. X. had disappeared, and dived in, bringing that gentleman to the surface after more than one unsuccessful attempt to find him. Mr. X. was insensible when taken out, but came to his senses somewhat sooner than would have been expected. Mr. X. stated to the police authorities that he could not swim, and in the following month of December he sent a token of gratitude which he owed to the Constable:—"This is to certify that on the evening of the 20th October last, when I was accidentally thrown into the water off Kolla Ghat passenger landing stage, one Sheikh Kurrim, constable river police, No. 68, jumped into the water, and saved me from what I fear might have, without his aid, proved my death. —X. November 23, 1880. *I have given him small backsheesh, but believe Sheik Kurreem will, however, be more generously dealt with departmentally.—Englishman.*

A Brutal Assault.

At the Calcutta Police Court on November 22, before Messrs. Marsden and Lodlie, Henry Hedley, a driver on the E. B. Railway, was charged by one Martha Taplin, who was in the same service, with having assaulted and cause her grievous hurt by breaking three of her teeth. He was further charged by Mrs. Susan Coleman, the wife of Mr. Frederick Coleman, Locomotive Foreman, also on the E. B. R., with having brutally assaulted her on the night of Saturday last.

Mr. Hume appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Abraham for the defence.

The facts of the case as evidenced were briefly these:—Mrs. Taplin lost her husband last Saturday (the same day of this occurrence), and after the funeral was over returned home. The defendant, who had attended the funeral, also came there at about 7½ p. m., and continued for about an hour and-a-half or two hours.

He went there the worse for liquor, and while seated in conversation partook of three glasses of brandy. He was heard to say, "I don't care a d—— for any man on the E. B. R.," and was remonstrated with by Mrs. Coleman, the deceased's sister, who told him that if he could not use better language he had better leave the house. This enraged the defendant, and he abused her in very foul language; being then ordered to at once leave the house, he pulled off his coat and struck Mrs. Coleman two or three blows on the face, over the eye, causing a discoloration. Mrs. Taplin interfered to separate them, and was struck a blow on the mouth with his clenched fists. Mrs. Coleman ran away and concealed herself in a room, and on going out she was then unable to pass on the public road, which is also flooded for two miles, about eight feet deep. Only the mails between Villapooram and Vekaravundy are being transhipped by trollies. The Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway Company, Mr. D. Logan, is now on the spot, and is carefully watching the ballasting of the line. The railway line the other side of Cuddalore is also washed away at Ivampet in the Tanjore District, and Buddalore in the Trichinopoly District.

The temporary bridge and the new one which is being built over the Ginger river, on the Pondicherry Branch Line, were completely washed away on the 21st instant.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Proposed Volunteer Camp.—There is, we believe, a proposal to form a muster Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Lucknow this cold weather. The corps that will meet there will comprise those of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares and Ghazipur, also probably that of Agra.—*Indian Herald.*

A CLEVER BURMAN SWINDLER.

It is seldom that Burmese put themselves in the clutches of the law by forging signatures in English but we have to-day to relate a case to the point. On the 12th October a Burman gave two coolies a letter purporting to be signed by Messrs. E. Solomon and Co., to Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Co. to receive fifty cases of three star Hennessey's brandy. The coolies delivered the note and received a delivery order for the fifty cases which they made over to the preventive officer in charge of the firm's godown. At 3 p. m. the cases had been placed on a cart, which just started when one of Messrs. Solomon's assistants had occasion to visit Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Co.'s office when the note was shown to him. He at once declared the signature to be a forgery. A hue and cry was raised, the cart was called back and the coolies made over to the police; Mr. Stewart informed the manager of the firm that at the present stage the case was not cognizable by the police, but that it would be better to let the men go and look after the Burman who had from observation witnessed them the note. On the 13th at 10-30 a. m. two more coolies were brought to Mr. Stewart, by an employé of Messrs. A. Scott and Co., with a note to that firm for fifty cases of three star Hennessey's brandy. This note purported to be signed by Finlay, Fleming and Friends per their manager L. Chin Taik; the note was delivered to Messrs. A. Scott and Co., but the godown clerk having gone home, the head of the firm wrote to Pinthong and Friends that the godown clerk would turn out there next morning with such brandy they had in stock. On receiving this note Messrs. Pinthong and Friends immediately made enquiries, when it was found that the signature to this note was also a forgery. These coolies were also not arrested but were set to watch for the Burman whom they said had given them the note. About noon on the same date, the coolies saw the Burman and informed Mr. Stewart, who obtained a warrant, and arrested him at the back of the premises of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie. His name was Nga Shway Tsine. Mr. Stewart, to complete his case, went to Shway Tsine's house in 22nd Street and found concealed under a mat, two letters, one dated 13th October to Messrs. Dietrom Barkhausen and Co., purporting to be signed by Messrs. E. Solomon and Co., requesting delivery of ten cases of Hennessey's brandy (quarts) and five cases of Old Tom. Across this order was an endorsement by the firm in the effect that they had none in stock. The other letter was dated 13th October, to Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., purporting to be signed by Messrs. Pinthong and Friends, requesting delivery of sixty cases of three star Hennessey's brandy. This order had never been sent. There were also found in the same place by Mr. Stewart a number of slips of paper on which the accused had evidently been practising the signatures of Messrs. E. Solomon and Co. and Messrs. Pinthong and Friends.—*Rangoon Times.*

WINE AND SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN KASHMIR.

Monsieur Ermens, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department in Kashmir, passed through Allahabad on Wednesday *en route* to France, *via* Bombay. The success of Monsieur Ermens' schemes regarding vineyards in Kashmir has been signal, and now he proceeds to bring out people to work his business there. The Maharajah has increased the scale of the vineyards, and has ordered another 50 lakhs of vine cuttings from French and Kashmir grapes. The distillery rooms and machinery are all ready, and what remains now is to set them to work with the proper material. In addition to the vineyards, Monsieur Ermens has been very successful in other important scientific experiments. Just before leaving Kashmir Monsieur Ermens was successful in an experimental manufacture of sugar from the Kashmir beetroot. The beetroot accorded 7 per cent., and the sugar has been pronounced excellent. In France the maximum is from eight to ten per cent., but of course under Monsieur Ermens' supervision it must improve. There is one very important item to be considered with regard to the growth of beetroot and manufacture of sugar in India. In France the land on which beetroot is cultivated is expensive, and the amount swallowed up in rent of course increases the working expenses, and makes the manufacture of sugar a great deal dearer. In Kashmir, however, the land is free, and with its natural excellent properties, there is every probability of sugar being manufactured from beetroot in India much cheaper than it is done in Europe.—*Indian Herald.*

BENGAL AND IRISH LAND LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As a representative of an important agricultural constituency, I ask your permission to say a few words upon the Irish land problem. In dealing with questions of this kind it seems to me that the best course is to endeavour to find precedents in parallel, or nearly parallel, cases. A precedent can be found in Bengal where the British Government solved the same problem as we have before us in Ireland by an Act which has been working in a satisfactory manner for 20 years. The statement of "objects and reasons" for introducing the Act known as "Act X. of 1859" might have been written to describe the grievances of Irish tenants instead of Bengali ryots. Paragraph 3 says :—

"The regulations declare that tenants are entitled to receive leases for the land cultivated by them, and to have their rates of rent adjusted upon certain defined principles. They also prescribe penalties for the exaction of any excess above the legal rate of rent. Further, they recognize the right of all resident tenants to the occupancy of the lands cultivated by them so long as they pay the established rent. But the remedy in all these cases is by a regular suit in a civil court, and to refer a poor cultivator to a regular suit is almost tantamount to refusing him any remedy at all."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, writing in 1855 about the province of Behar, says :—

"The curse of this district is the insecure nature of the tenant's land tenure. The cultivator, though nominally protected by regulations of all sorts, has practically no right in the soil. His rent is continually raised; he is oppressed and worried until he is actually forced out of his holding and driven to take shelter in the Nepaul Terai. A list of all the tenants who have abandoned their villages within the last ten years would be a suggestive document."

A change of a few local names only is required to make the above description applicable to Ireland to-day. If a list of the Behar ryots who fled to the Nepaul Terai would be instructive, what would a list of Irish tenants who have fled to the United States be? If the disease is the same in Ireland as in Bengal, should not the remedy be also the same? When a patient is tossing in high fever, can he be cured by a strait-waistcoat? This is the cure proposed by many for the Irish, on the plea that law must be upheld and property protected.

Both propositions are true under certain conditions, and these are that the law is just and the title to the property undisputed. The land laws in Ireland have been declared by the highest authority to be, in their present state, unjust, and for generations the tenants have claimed a share in the land. On the other hand the landlord has denied that the people have any rights in the land but such as he was pleased to concede, and he has acted upon that monstrous and vicious principle.

It will be seen above that the Government of Bengal held it to be of the first importance that rents should be adjusted upon defined principles. Secondly, that the tenant should be secured in his holding so long as the rent was duly paid. Thirdly, that rent could not be enhanced unless it was below the prevailing rate for the same class of land, or unless the value of the produce or the productiveness had increased from other causes than the expenditure of the tenant's labour and capital. The evil which this law is intended to restrain is the one of which the Irish tenant chiefly complains—viz., the right of continuous enhancement upon no principle. It is said that market value should be the true test of rent as of everything else. This is true if the seller has contributed to create the market value, and even then there should be a division. But the Irish tenant contends, and with truth, that the seller of the land has, for the greatest number in the shortest time, I am satisfied that the Bengal system, with such slight modifications as may be required, would be the best for the Irish tenant and for the Irish landlord. The Bengal tenant acquired long occupancy when his right of oppression was removed, but his property has steadily increased in value from that time, and so it would in Ireland, without counting the security it would give to property and the peace and concord that would follow the clearly-defined rights. The objection that is always made to this plan is the alleged impossibility of fixing a fair rent. I believe that in general arbitration would be satisfactory, with, if necessary, a tribunal to appeal to, cheap and easily accessible. When a tenant was asked for a fair rent, he would see the uselessness of refusing what a reference would give against him, and the same feeling would prevent the landlord from asking so much that he would drive the tenant form a basis, leaving the onus upon the landlord of proving that it was too low or the tenant that it was too high. Periodical valuations, which has been proposed, would, I venture to think, be objectionable. Let each landlord and tenant arrange matters between themselves whenever they thought a change necessary. In this way periodical agitation would be avoided. It is said that no Government can yield to agitation; but the answer is, When did Government in England refuse to yield to it? And to anything else? Who has taught the Irish people the lesson? Who but those who denied reform until agitation assumed a violent and sometimes dangerous form. There never was, and probably never will be, a popular agitation in which wrong things have not been said and wrong things done. By all means prevent them as far as possible; but the only rational way of doing this is to remove the cause, and not to threaten a whole people with loss of liberty and a reign of terror for the sake of a few ruffians. Why do not the Irish people trust the present Government, and wait their action? In their whole history they have never seen a Cabinet so friendly, and yet they mistrust it. There are a thousand reasons for this apparently unreasonable distrust, but one will suffice as an illustration. They believe in the good will of Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Forster, and others, but they know they have a House of Commons to lead and a House of Landlords to drive before justice can be done. As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be; every reform tells the same story, from Catholic Emancipation to Compensation for Disturbance. The Irish will not derive much hope as to the future action of the utterly futile measure of last year, a mere Radical Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been translated like Enoch, to a higher world, whence he looks down upon the lower earth and tells the poor dwellers thereon that there is nothing so holy as freedom of contract. Freedom of contract, with the pleasing alternative of the roadside and the workhouse if it is exercised! What more could a tenant who properly understands political economy want? Apologizing for the length of this letter, I remain, your obedient servant,

62, Portland-place. D. H. Macfarlane.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 24.)

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, Dist. and Sess. Judge, on leave, to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Jerosse during absence of Mr. A. C. Brett.

Mr. H. O. King is to be a Dep. Magte. and Depy. Colr. 6th gde.

Mr. A. W. Machie, Asst. Magte. and Colr. Palamow, to act as an Asst. Comr. 2nd Gde.

Mr. C. H. Maseyk, Offg. Depy. Magte and Depy. Colr., Rajmahal, Sonthal Perghanas, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Offg. Magte. and Colr. of Burdwan, to act as Magte. and Colr. of Beerbhoom during absence of Mr. T. J. C. Grant.

Mr. A. A. Wace to act in First Gde. of Jt. Magte. and Depy. Col. at Beerbhoom, on being relieved of his present apptmt. as Offg. Magte. and Colr. of that Dist.

Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., to act as Magte. and Colr. of Chumparun, on being relieved of his present apptmt. as Offg. Comr. of Patna, Mr. Edgar is also to act in the First Gde. of Magtes. and Colrs.

Mr. G. M. Currie, to be Jt-Magte. and Depy. Colr. Chumparun, on being relieved of his present apptmt. as Offg. Magte. and Colr. of that dist.

Mr. W. H. Page, Offg. Addl. Judge and Addl. Sess. Judge of 24-Perghs. and Hooghly, to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Burdwan during absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Smith.

Mr. E. F. Mondy to fourth class of the Bengal Educl. Service, and to be a Profr. in the Govt. Engineering College, Howrah.

Surg. E. S. Brander to act as Supdt. of Vaccination, Ranchi Circle.

Mr. J. N. Baker, Asst. Magte. and Colr, in charge of the Gobindpore divn. of Manbhoom, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieut-Govr.'s control.

Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Asst. Engr. 2nd Gde. of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported his arrival in Calcutta on 12th Nov. 1880, is posted to the Central Circle for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training.

The undermentioned Asst. Engrs. 2nd Gde. of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported their arrival in Calcutta on the 12th Nov. 1880, are posted as below :—

To the Provl. Branch—Mr. W. B. Bestic to the East Circle, and Mr. L. R. Fraser to the West Circle.

To the Irrign. Branch—Messrs. J. P Coy, H. F. B. Frost, and R. O. Clayton.

Posting.—The undermentioned Asst. Engrs., 2nd Gde. of Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported their arrival in Calcutta on 12th inst., are posted as follows :—

To the South-West Circle.—Messrs. J. P. Coy and R. O. Clayton.

To the Sone Circle—Mr. H. F. B. Frost.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

Public Department.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class II on the 8th Nov. :—Mr. J. H. Garstin, Mr. G. D. Leman, Mr. E. F. Webster, Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Mr. P. P. Hutchins.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class III on the 7th Oct. :—Messrs. J. B. Pennington, F. H. Woodroffe, J. Hope, J. R. Daniel, H. J. Stokes, F. Brandt, W. Logan, J. W. Best, J. F. Price, W. H. Comyn, J. G. Horsfall, H. Swell, A. Cruickshank, H. P. Gordon, B. Horsbrugh.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class IV on the 21st Nov. :—Messrs. H. T. Knox, H. R. Farmer, L. McIver, J. A. Davies, M. R. Weld, E. Sewell.

Surgn. William Richard Browne, M. D., to act as Resident Surgn., Genl. Hospital, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, during the absence on leave of Surgn. C. Sibthorpe, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Glenny, of the Madras Civil Service, having reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 11th Nov., the unexpired portion of his furlough is hereby cancelled.

Judicial Department.

Mr. L. Forbes, Dist. Judge, Bellary, furlough for twelve months, from date of relief.

K. Annaswami Aiyar, Sub-Registrar of Vallam, in the Tanjore Dist., leave for six months without allowances.

Mr. W. W. Goodrich to act as Supt. of the Central and Dist. Jails, Trichinopoly, until further orders.

Mr. Edward Hadfield to be Asst. Supt. of Police substantive pro tem.

M. R. Ry. Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal to be Subordinate Judge of Calicut.

The services of Lieut.-Col. R. A. Walters are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept. for staff employ.

Mr. C. J. Weir, Asst. Magte. of the Chingleput Dist., is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

The Hon'ble Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon. Calamur Viravalli Rangnatha Sastriyar to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Financial Department.

Mr. R. Ry. N. Murugasa Mudaliyar Avargal, Depy. Colr., Mysiwaram, to be Vice-President of the Local Fund Board, Negapatam Circle, vice Mr. R. Ry. T. Krishna Rao Avarul.

Mr. H. L. Howell, Actg. Treasury Depy. Colr., to act as Vice-President of the Local Fund Board, Bellary Circle, during the absence of Mr. Sim on leave or until further orders.

Marine Department.

Mr. G. W. Hicks, Port Officer, Mangalore, is appointed to be an additional Registrar of Shipping for all